

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 21, 1796.

BRUSSELS, April 23.

JOURDAN takes the command of the army destined to act in the Hundsruck. He has already reached Treves with his état-major. His army is to be composed of two divisions. The first division is to transfer the theatre of war to the district between the Moselle and the Nahe, with a view of driving the Austrians from their present position at Kreutznach and Steinberg. This detachment will be commanded by general Jourdan in person. It is composed of at least 70,000 effective men, of which one third is cavalry. The second division is to occupy the entrenched position from Bacharach to Coblenz, to cut off the passage of the Rhine at this point. The hostile armies are already partly encamped, and as soon as they are completely so, hostilities will commence.

On the side of the Lower Rhine, general Lefebvre has pushed on a part of his detachment to the front. Archduke Charles and general Bellegarde, have just arrived at Siegburg on the bank of the Sieg. They were closely followed by twelve squadrons cavalry, and eight battalions of infantry, who have arrived as a reinforcement to the army of the Lower Rhine.

April 25. After the council of war which was lately held at Coblenz, all the troops in that city were ordered to join the army which is destined to act in the Hundsruck.

The corps de reserve of artillery, which was at Treves, has also marched for the same place. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse are to be transferred to Willich on the Moselle.

Great movements have taken place among the Austrian troops; every thing announces the rupture of the armistice. According to the report of letters from Coblenz, hostilities have already commenced near Traarbach, where there has been a very obstinate combat of cavalry.

LONDON, May 9.

The cause of an embargo on the Hamburg vessels, we understand to be a quarrel between the French and that city. In consequence of the refusal on the part of the magistrates of Hamburg to acknowledge the minister of France, after a solemn treaty to that effect, a dispute arose, and deputies were sent to Paris, when an agreement was made that Hamburg should pay to the French a considerable sum of money as a compensation for the breach of treaty they had entered into to acknowledge the republic, soon after the conquest of Holland. This agreement the magistrates of Hamburg refused to ratify, and the French have therefore stopped the ships in their port.

General Buonaparte.

The victorious leader of the French army in Italy, by birth a Corsican, and son of the commander of Calvi. During the late troubles in Corsica he was a partisan of Paoli, and was then esteemed a Moderate. On Sir Gilbert Elliot's arrival there, Buonaparte applied to him for a licentiate in the British service; but, being the friend of Paoli, whose popularity, at that time, began to give umbrage to the viceroy, his request was refused.

In consequence of this refusal, he determined to go Paris, where he applied to his relation Salicetti, who soon procured him some employment in the republican army. This, fortunately for the general, happened to be about the period of the late formidable insurrection at Paris, when some of the sections took arms against the convention. In this affair, Buonaparte, then in the conventional army, so highly distinguished himself, that Barras, (who at that time commanded the armed force at Paris) in his report to the convention, attributed, in a great measure, the success of that day to the bravery and talents of Buonaparte.

This induced the government to employ him in the army of La Vendée, as chief of brigade under Hoche, where, by a successful exertion of his great military talents, he was soon made second in command.

On this establishment of the French constitution, through the interest of his patron, Barras, and perhaps by means of his uncle Salicetti, who was appointed commissioner to the army in Italy, he was made commander in chief of that army, in the room of Scherer, who was ordered to supercede Kellerman in the army of the Alps.

May 17. French papers state, that hostilities had not, according to their latest advices, recommenced on the Rhine, though the preparations for such an event were carried on with the greatest activity. On the contrary, a report prevails at Paris that the negotiations for peace had been resumed between the emperor and the French. Such an event is extremely probable, for there hardly seems any other means left to him to save his dominions in Italy, which to him are of much greater importance than the Netherlands.

The master of the American ship Sally, arrived in the town from Havre, says, that on the 3d instant, the

time of his leaving that port, flour was selling at eight dollars per barrel; that several American vessels laden with grain, unable to procure a sale there, had failed for Lisbon and England, and that five others remained in the harbour for whose cargoes no purchasers could be found, even at the above reduced price. Every other article of provisions, he states to have been equally abundant and cheap.

From an actual survey made a few days since, it appears that there is more wheat, at this moment, in the Isle of Wight, than is sufficient for two years consumption of the inhabitants, supposing the ensuing harvest entirely to fail; and there is a greater quantity in every other quarter than has been known at this season for twenty years back. There is besides a far greater quantity of land sown with wheat than ever before happened; and there never was, in the memory of man, the prospect of a more plentiful crop.

Sailed the Dolly armed cutter, of eight guns, A. Watson, master, with the captain of la Virginia, who is to be exchanged for Sir Sydney Smith.

BOSTON, July 8.

The Betsey, Taylor, arrived on Wednesday from Bristol, (Eng.) A gentleman passenger obligingly favoured us with London papers to May 17, from which we extract the following highly interesting intelligence:

CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

May 10.

Godard, in the name of a commission, proposed to the council to authorize the members of the central bureau of each of the cantons of Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, to decree mandates of arrest, and to interrogate persons under accusation within twenty-four hours. This examination to be afterwards transmitted, together with the accused, to the magistrates.

Favard considered this plan as unconstitutional, and accordingly demanded the order of the day.

Doulcet supported the plan. He spoke of the necessity of compressing the factions, and of giving to the police the means of apprehending them. He profited by this occasion to speak with warmth against the new plots set on foot by the anarchists, at the moment when an endeavour was made to lull the public opinion with respect to the perils with which France was menaced. He pointed out the partisans of Robespierre raising their heads with more audacity than ever, and proposing murder, pillage, and fire. He called on the council to pronounce loudly against every description of conspirators, and not suffer the constitution to be overturned, under the mask of patriotism.

Royer proceeded to lay before the council a detail of the crimes with which the terrorists menaced Paris. He urged the necessity of adopting the speediest measures to prevent a renewal of the crimes of the month of Prairial. He proposed to the council to augment the armed force stationed without the hall, and to compose it of one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners. This force to receive its orders from the president of the council. This proposition excited murmurs. When

A message from the directory informed the council of the discovery of a new conspiracy.

"Citizens legislators—A horrible plot was intended to be executed to-morrow, at day break. Its object was to overturn the French constitution, to murder the legislative body, all the members of the government, the officers composing the staff of the army of the interior, and the constituted authorities at Paris. That great commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the most horrid massacre.

"The executive directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conspiracy were assembled, and where they held their committee of revolt, gave orders for their apprehension. Several of them have been taken up, and it is with pain we apprise you that amongst them was found one of our colleagues, citizen Drouet, taken in the act of conspiracy.

"The executive directory calls upon you, citizen legislators, to have the goodness to point out the plan of conduct it ought to follow on this occasion. If you judge that the executive directory ought to put seals on Drouet's papers, it prays you to declare your intention on that point.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President."

Treillard demanded that the council should, by a resolution, authorize the putting of seals on Drouet's papers.

Desmoulin observed, that this mode of procedure would be too slow. Imperious circumstances commanded that this measure should be instantly executed. He demanded therefore, that the council should pass

to the order of the day on this ground, that the mandate of the arrest justified in itself the placing of seals on the papers. Adopted.

One of the secretaries then read another message from the directory.

"It cannot be dissimulated that the commune of Paris is the resort of all the immoral beings of the republic. A swarm of dismissed functionaries, and of disbanded soldiers, flock to it, and the laws are insufficient to reach them. The directory demands of the legislative body a law, enacting that every ex-conventionalist, every dismissed functionary, every soldier not employed, every person convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, unless he be attached to the diplomatic body, shall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himself ten leagues from thence on penalty of transportation. The accused to be tried according to the form prescribed by the law of 27 Germinal."

A commission, composed of Treillard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambaceres, and Madier, was charged to present as speedily as possible a plan of a resolution on that head.

After an hour's suspension, that is to say, at 5 o'clock, the sitting was opened.

Camus the reporter of the commission, charged to examine the message of the directory, declared the urgency of adopting the proposed measure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and to disperse the ringleaders of the anarchists, become more daring than ever.

A tumultuous discussion on the expulsion of the conventionalists, not re-elected, from Paris, ensued. Lecharde, Talien, Dubois Crance, Guyonard, Talbor, and several others, made fruitless efforts in their favour. They said that such a measure would tend to throw an odium on the convention. In spite of their arguments, however, the plan presented by Camus, was adopted without any alteration.

May 11.

In this sitting nothing interesting occurred.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

May 10.

The council approved the measures adopted by that of five hundred.

Legendre insinuated that the conspiracy was the work of the royalists: while some of the members replied with a smile of pity, others were enraged at seeing him thus palliate the crimes of the anarchists.

May 12.

A member obtained a hearing on motion of order. He denounced the journalists who incessantly insulted the legislative body, and aimed at depriving it of the confidence. It was necessary to inspire to enable it to do good. He observes on that very day the *Amis des Lois*, the most disgusting of these libellers, abused the new president of the council of five hundred, whom it accused of having been placed in the chair by the faction—Some confusion in the hall. The order of the day was called for on all sides.

"If the council," said several members, "were to pay attention to the low scurrilities with which the jacobinical prints are daily filled, it would be impossible for it to pay attention to the great interests of the country."—The order of the day was adopted.

Voussan presented the definitive plan of a resolution, which admits into the legislative body six ex-members of the national convention. It was adopted. The members are Monnel, Legendre of la Nievre, Martinot, Delbert, Sevestre, and Levasseur of la Meurthe.

P A R I S, May 11.

Before the passing over of a fortnight, a second conspiracy has been formed by terrorism, notwithstanding its existence has been obstinately denied by the half accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognised, and to thwart the efficacious measures it was necessary to adopt against their indefatigable accomplices. Great praise is due to the directory! Clear-sighted, notwithstanding the greater part of those by whom it is surrounded seem to be paid to mislead its members, it has held out to public indignation, it has courageously brought forward to notice the most dangerous enemies of France—the eternal enemies of the good citizens, those who are in a permanent conspiracy against every established government; because disorder is their element, pillage their hope; and massacres their means and their pleasures.

We shall now content ourselves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the council, relative to the new conspiracy from which we are extricated. Its aim was to overthrow the constitution of 1795. The conspirators spoke of re-establishing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would soon have done what they have already twice succeeded in doing. Their cherished constitution would have been placed among the sacred archives, and we should soon have had a second edi-

tion of revolutionary tyranny. The convention would have been re-created, and the deputies not re-elected, would have taken the place of the new third. In consequence almost of all the deputies of the new third, the greater part of the twenty-three of those outlawed, and all those of the other deputies distinguished by their probity, their energy, and their detestation of the anarchy, together with the members of the directory, several ministers, and the commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpose to have proceeded to each of their houses.—A part of the gunners had been brought over, and it said, that the conspirators had at their command thirty field pieces. At day-break the barriers were to have been shut, the apprehensions were to take place, and the tocsin to be sounded. The plunder of all the houses was to have been permitted on pretext of supplying the wants of the people. The conspirators did our brethren in arms the injustice to think, that the temptation of this plunder would have attached them to their cause.

The plot was denounced to the directory by some of the conspirators themselves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach for its execution. The directory immediately brought up the armed force, which surrounded the committee of revolt; at the head of this committee was Drouet, a member of the council of five hundred. He had with him sixty of the principal terrorists when his house was surrounded. Several of his colleagues state, that since his return from Austria, they have heard him openly speak of the plan of overthrowing the constitution and the directory. Prior to his detention in the prisons of Germany, he was one of the most serious mountaineers. On the 31st of May he played a very distinguished part—he was more especially desirous, he said, to revenge the death of Romme, Soubrany Bouchotte, and other mountaineers executed last year, for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1st Prairial.

The history, and the papers which prove the conspiracy, will without doubt be published by the directory. Thirty-five of the principal conspirators are apprehended. Baboulet's interrogatory is particularly interesting. We are assured that his confessions are very important, and well calculated to throw a light on this horrible plot. He was taken ill at the minister's house, but was recovered by a glass of water. Among those apprehended, we have collected the following names: Baboulet, editor of the *Tribune of the People*; Languelet, ex-conventionalist, who was apprehended last year as an accomplice of the insurrection of 1st Prairial; Ricors, ex-conventionalist, companion of Robespierre the younger, in his mission at Toulon, also apprehended on the 1st Prairial; Charles, ex-conventionalist, formerly imprisoned in the Chateau of Ham; Darthes, Bouchotte's secretary; the secretary of Joseph Lebon; Germain, commissioner of the directory at Versailles; Rossignol, ex-general in La Vendee, and Antanuelle, a writer in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*.

Four hundred thousand livres in specie had been expended in maturing the conspiracy. We are assured that the agents of the present minister of police received 200,000 livres of this money, which they have faithfully deposited in the office of police. Several proofs are established that the assassins of the Lyons courier who are apprehended, were sent on that business by the conspirators. They killed him for the purpose of getting into their hands considerable sums of specie he had about him, with which, they were to pay their partisans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in this capital since yesterday morning; and guns are placed at the principal gates and round the two councils. The utmost tranquillity prevails, in consequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conspirators and their partisans are confounded and abashed. Several of them have fled. Among these are Vadier and Amar. Inquiries are making on all besides who were and who were not concerned in the plot. Those who three days ago pronounced boldly against the constitution of 1795, and as boldly in favour of that of 1793, have now a real passion for the first, and curse the second bitterly. If efficacious steps, however, are not taken to dismiss from public employments the men who are a scandal to them, the anarchy will, in the course of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the existence of the conspiracy, and will accuse the directory of having devised it to cut off the remains of the patriots.

The interrogatories of the conspirators are now taking. It is said, that besides Drouet, another deputy, known to have been a great friend to Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worthy of notice, that the trials of the Septemberizers began yesterday. It was a question to snatch them from the death, which awaits them.

At Drouet's house was found a proclamation, which the conspirators announced to the people the constitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a seal, with the words "public safety."

Three waggons filled with conspirators have proceeded to Flessus.

May 12. Paris is still tranquil. Three hundred thousand copies of an address, destined by the conspirators for the departments and the armies, have been seized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the subject of the conspiracy.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris, 21 Floreal, fourth year.

"Citizens, a terrible plot was to have exploded this night, or to-morrow morning at day break. A band of robbers and assassins had formed the plan of attacking the legislative body, all the members of

the government, the staff of the army of the interior, and all the constituted bodies of Paris. The proclamation of the conspirators was to be the signal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houses, as of the magazines and shops, and the massacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the same time.

"But be comforted, good citizens, the government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conspirators and their means.

"The simple publicity which the executive gives to their plans, will without doubt suffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every case, be tranquil, and pursue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the brigands to themselves; the government has taken certain measures to defeat their plots, and to deliver up them and their partisans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

NEW-YORK, July 10.

DISTURBANCES AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

An affray took place about the 10th of May, between captain Vaughan, of the English frigate *Alarm*, and some of his officers and seamen, and some French privateers men (who had been driven on shore by an English frigate) late in the evening. It is impossible to ascertain from which party the offence came, rumour says from the English seamen. On the day succeeding, captain Vaughan landed on the king's pier with 115 men, armed for offence, and advanced to the great square with drums beating and colours flying; on this the republicans called "to arms." The governor of the island, Chacon, went to captain Vaughan and requested him to retire on board his vessel, if he had any regard for his men, or the English inhabitants of the island, as by a contrary conduct he sacrificed the lives and property of all such. Captain Vaughan told the governor, pointing to the English colours in a rage, saying, "that has been insulted, and must be satisfied;" but on the governor's further requisition, he retired. In a few minutes the republicans paraded in the square, and commenced firing on some of the English inhabitants and others, who run from them—Some were killed, and some made their escape.—The republicans at length were pacified, and drawn off by the humane and prudent captain Bedeau, of the French privateer that had been ashore in that island, which fortunately prevented further mischief, and prevented an insurrection of the negroes, which was meditated. When our informant left Port of Spain things were again tranquil. It was said that about 3000 republicans and blacks were under arms shortly after the landing of captain Vaughan. [Daily Adv.]

Of St. Lucia, May 26. The British have got possession of all the forts, &c. on that island, with the loss of about 600 men, among whom were 45 officers. The French loss was inferior. There are yet about 2000 men in arms who have not surrendered, and whom the British are hunting down as beasts of the forest; it is probable they will prove a troublesome enemy to the English for some time.

Of St. Vincent, June 10.

The British are in possession of the forts, &c. of that island, they assailed two forts and as many redoubts, defended by about 400 republicans, the assaults about 4000 men. The skirmishing and assault commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 o'clock, P. M. the English carried one fort and two redoubts, and were called from further assault, on which the French parlied, and obtained honourable terms.

July 13. By two arrivals here yesterday, viz. the schooner *Lady*, captain Hall, from Charleston, and the sloop *Sally*, Greer, from Turk's Island, we learn, that the *Thetis* and *La Prevoyante* are cruising off our coast. They were seen, a few days since, off the mouth of the Chesapeake.

Captain Greer was informed by the brig *Harriot*, from Cape Francois to Baltimore, that a French fleet consisting of about 20 sail of the line, had arrived at the Cape, and had captured part of the Jamaica outward bound fleet.

By an arrival here yesterday, from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed that a number of British armed vessels and transports lay at that place—that great preparations are making for the commencement of hostilities; and that American produce sells high there.

PIRACY.

July 14. Captain Abeel, of the brig *Susan* and Polly, who arrived here yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, has favoured us with the following account—That on Sunday, the 26th June, after he had left Kingston, Cape St. Antonio being still in sight, a small pilot-boat built schooner, black sides and white bottom, came up with him, and without hailing, fired several shot through his sails and into his vessel, then ordered him to come on board with his papers, which he was obliged to comply with; he and his men were detained, and his boat sent back again with seven of the pirates, who obliged his mate to leave the deck, and then they took charge of the vessel and brought her to an anchor under Cape St. Antonio, where the privateer also anchored; next morning, at sun rise, they began to plunder his vessel of several sails, rigging, stores, provisions, water, wearing apparel and stock, besides several other articles. Captain Abeel could not, by any means, obtain the name of the captain or vessel, only learned that she had been fitted out three months ago, had taken one vessel before him, but who, or where from, he could not learn. The schooner was manned by French, English, and other

nations, with 25 men, had sweeps, two four pounders and small arms. They detained captain Abeel until 10 o'clock, A. M. then sent him on board his own vessel, ordering him to make the best of his way, and returned only some of his papers.

June 10th, he was brought to by a French privateer brig, who used him extremely civil, and reprobated the conduct of the pirate.

From the *Argus*.

By captain Sherry, in the *Three Friends*, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, which place he left the 17th May; we have been favoured with the "*Haarlem Courant*," to May 15, which is several days later from Holland than any thing before received. The important articles from them are now translating for Monday's *Argus*. Hostilities had not commenced on the Rhine; defections in the Austrian army were immense—300 came over to the French at one time, chiefly cavalry, who sold their horses and were sent to Mentz. There were some disturbances at Amsterdam.

From the *Daily Advertiser*.

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ship *Three Friends* yesterday afternoon, in 48 days from Amsterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a disagreeable situation.—There were a body of citizens to the number of 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the lowest class in the society, who were allowed to wear side arms.

They had lately assembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in several instances committing murder. The municipality justly alarmed at these proceedings, gave orders on the 11th of May for them to assemble in front of the flat-house, and surrender their arms. The cannoniers assembled on the day appointed; and the light horse, and the rest of the militia were ordered to surround them in order to disarm them. The cannoniers however, remained firm, determined to surrender only with their lives. With this disposition they remained from 12 o'clock at night until 12 at night.

At about half past 12 at night they entered the flat-house, and forcibly liberated three or four of their party who had been confined for murder; who were next day seen to parade the streets of the city unmolested. A body of French troops had been sent for to keep the peace of the city.

Letters by the *Three Friends* mention a report having circulated in Amsterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Austrians were defeated with considerable loss.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The brig *Sufanna*, captain Baird, arrived here last Saturday in 53 days from Belfast, a passenger vessel. After a tedious voyage, when the *Sufanna* had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of these emigrants, about 215 in number, to fall in the way of the British frigate *La Raifoli*; they were told commanded by captain Beresford, in company with the *Assistance* 50 gun ship. Captain Beresford sent officers and men on board the *Sufanna*, who, after transacting and searching every thing, impressed 46 of the passengers and two of captain Baird's seamen.

What rendered this transaction the more distressing, was the wanton and barbarous conduct in dragging away the sons of many aged and respectable parents, who were obliged to part with them in this cruel and insolent manner.

This transaction took place on the 29th ult. The *Sufanna* then being in lat. 39. 42, long. 71. 12, at 6, P. M. and was detained ten hours by captain Beresford's orders, whose hardened heart could not be removed by the tears and cries of the women and children, the old or the young, to restore any of those unhappy men he thus wantonly tore from their peaceable relatives.

The *Sufanna* was afterwards boarded by the British frigate *Thetis*, in company with *La Prevoyante*, but neither of these thought proper to inflict any further distress on the passengers when they were informed of the conduct of captain Beresford.

A Dutch fleet arrived at Surinam, on the 28th of May. It consisted of two sail of the line, two frigates, and two cutters, and had on board 16,000 troops. A British squadron blocked the river. The following intelligence is furnished by captain Pelor, from Gibraltar.

About the middle of April authentic accounts were received at Gibraltar, from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against the king of Denmark; that his cruisers were out, and had taken and sent to Algiers eight sail of Danish merchantmen.

July 13.

Authentic intelligence from St. Domingo.

C A P E, June 24.

Villate and his accomplices are embarked on board the *Hyman* sloop of war, and sent to France, where they are to stand their trial.

Dispatches transmitted by Roume (a member of the colonial commission) from Santo Domingo, and arrived on the 23d June, announce the arrival of Richery's squadron, composed of nine ships of the line, ten frigates, four sloops of war, and four armed transports with troops on board, and five millions in specie.

The squadron has in its passage made 22 prizes, among which is an English frigate and a sloop of war.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Pageot and Toussaint, was composed of 300 troops of the line and 5000 Africans intended against Cape Nicholas Mole; they have already rendered themselves masters of Bombardie, where they fur-

ounded a corps of above 300 English horse; and made them prisoners; they pulled forwards, and attacked an advanced post near the Mole, supported by two pieces of artillery, which they took, after having put to the sword the troops that guarded the post.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DEVIAR.

Consul general and charge des affaires, from his catholic majesty to the United States of America, &c.

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas permissions have been granted by my predecessor, to carry flour and other provisions to the Havanna, which the holders of them have not yet thought proper to put in execution; and whereas that trade has been lately stopped by royal order. Now therefore this is to make known, that no vessel which may be cleared out from the United States, after the date of this publication, and proceeding under the said permissions, will be admitted to an entry at the said port of Havanna, agreeable to an official communication made to me, by the intendant of said port, dated 25th ult. in virtue of which I give this public notice.

Philadelphia, 12th July, 1796.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

A LATE accident has befallen a part of our brethren, the Charlestonians, by which many have been reduced from the highest state of affluence into the lowest state of poverty, and all thrown into the greatest misery and despair. To relieve the distressed situation of these unhappy sufferers, every part of the union has been traversed with subscriptions, every town has contributed the most ample donations. Annapolis alone, long famed for liberality, has been an idle and unconcerned spectator on this interesting occasion. When the inhabitants of a foreign country applied to your humanity, you vied with each other in liberality. And shall it be said, my fellow-citizens, that when the voice of your own brethren solicits you to unloose the strings of your purse to relieve their distresses, you denied them that relief which was granted to foreigners? True, indeed, these foreigners deserved your highest gratitude, but where exists that principle in our nature, which requires us to be more liberal to aliens than to relatives and brothers? If you go upon a miserable philosophy like this, however ardent you may be in your donations to distress, and however specious in your humanity, the world will suspect the falseness of your hearts, and will deride your hypocrisy.

Suffer it not then, my fellow-citizens, to be said that Annapolis was ever deaf to the complaints of the needy; or that she was ever behind hand in her gifts to relieve a sister city. Let each man pour forth his assistance, however humble it may be; and recollect, that brotherly affection is the foundation of true citizenship.

X. Z.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. XI.

*Philosophy exists not
In airy schemes, or idle speculations:
The rule and conduct of all social life
Is her great province.*

To the INQUISITOR.

THOMPSON.

SIR,

ESSAYISTS, as well as poets, have been frequently accused of moroseness in the manners of their own times; the one by exaggerating prevailing follies, and the other by a too partial commendation of the customs of our ancestors. Whether or no the charge is true, is not of much moment; because society, in which each member that reads, becomes a judge of what is censured in the whole, can never suffer from unjust reproach. If, however, such authors have this disposition, no one can say but what the present is an age well calculated to gratify it. With this opinion, you will not suppose that I have been surprised at, or inattentive to, your papers; and all that I find fault with is, that the subjects of them seem to have been too often on the foibles of life; while you have hitherto neglected the more dangerous influence of irreligion. Where this exists, all lessons on vice will be vain; for nothing but the poor restraint of human laws, can have any effect on him who treats the idea of moral retribution as a farce, fit only to deceive the vulgar. That many of our youth, and some even in the more advanced stage of life, are thus impressed, or that, what is equivalent, they are heedless of the duties of christian faith, is a melancholy truth which few care to deny. If indeed we were to compute in the number of believers all who resort to our churches, the fashionable world would be exempt at least from the imputation of infidelity. But it will, I fear, be found that there are few but what visit it as they would the theatre, to see and to be seen, and many would prefer the seducing scenes of a loose play to the sermon of the most eloquent divine; or the "reason" of a blaspheming sceptic to all the beauties of sacred truth. Yet even this semblance of worship is more excusable than an entire disregard, from the effect it may have on the inferior ranks of society. As long as our churches are frequented even by the thoughtless and gay, there will not be any danger of ever having our countenances profaned before a "harlot poodles of reason," or our bibles and prayer books cast in the fire to "enlighten mankind." In a turbulent age there are many causes that serve to warp our minds from a proper respect to our sacred duties. Among these our worldly connections, perhaps, have been and may continue to be, not the least effectual. Retired, as in comparison I am, from the chief source of intelligence,

I can easily perceive, Mr. Inquisitor, that in the term of a few years the religious, as well as political state of the world, has undergone a great change; and therefore, in our zealous appeals for the latter, we have been almost infensibly induced to sanction sacrifice, and the destruction of every thing that might perpetuate the remembrance of christianity. Blind prejudice is a bane that will for ever destroy right decision; and in a generous wish for the success of what we think should be a *universal cause*, we may be brought to the dreadful precipice of impiety. "Principles, and not men," has been a popular maxim; and some among us should do well to be cautious here, lest an attachment that they have for men should gain their approbations to principles directly opposite to religion and morality. This century has been pregnant with Deists and Atheists, that have employed their talents, or made use of a favourable impression, to promote the cause of vice, and to alienate mankind from the religion of their forefathers; and perhaps the number is not small of those whom an often accidental perusal of their works has finally reduced to the most wretched misery.

There are many young men, who esteem it as a mark of superior understanding to ridicule and laugh at the practice of divine worship. They are frequently led astray by the example of those whose eminence attracts their imitations; and to whose conscious depravity the idea of no future punishments must be comfortable. The youth, deceived by sophistry and an admiration for characters, is easily persuaded of the truth of a doctrine which leaves him to the free indulgence of the appetite. The obligations of rectitude are thus readily sacrificed to the momentary gratifications of sensual pleasure.

From the enchanting cup

Which fancy holds to all, the unwary thirst
Of youth oft swallows a Circean draught,
That sheds a baleful tincture o'er the eye
Of reason, till no longer he discerns,
And only guides to err. Then revel forth
A furious band that spurn him from the throne;
And all is uproar.

AKENSIDE.

We were taught by old foolish prejudices to believe, that religion and philosophy were given men to make them happy, and to subdue their passions; we have had, however, friends kind enough to undeceive us; and are now told that religion was only a shackle on the rights of man, and that true philosophy consists in the enjoyment of every pleasure that presents itself. From this enlightened state, we are so happily situated as to be above the danger of a relapse into former ignorance. Modern philosophy is nurtured among ourselves, by the supplies which every season imports. Should this common mean fail, we have the advantage of having a whole nation of philosophers faithful friends, who will be always ready to regenerate us. If, Mr. Inquisitor, we advance in a like ratio to what has been done in the revolution of one or two years, we may confidently expect, that with an annual present from our brother, the vagrant philosopher, the dawn of the 18th century will be that of the pure "Age of Reason."

Your's, &c. I.

Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.
July 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a leath hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GRASS, near Queen Anne, Anne Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 18th July, which will be sent in General Post-Office, if not taken up before 28 October, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, G.

en hill.
Mr. John Bell, Prince George's county.
Wm. Bayley, Esq.
Messrs. Thos. Clagett & Co. Piscataway.
Mr. Richard Dent, near Piscataway.
Mr. Joseph Gray, to care of Judson M. Clagett.
Mr. Basil Hutton.
Mr. Anthony Hardy.
David Hare, Matamoras.
Rinaldo Johnson, Esq; 2 letters.
Col. William Lyles.
Mr. Dennis M'Carthy.
Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piscataway.
Reverend Mr. Runlan, Piscataway.
Mr. Hezekiah Reeves.
Mr. James Rudd, Prince George's county.
Mr. Walter B. Smawood, near Piscataway.
Capt. ——— Smith, late of the ship Brothers of Baltimore.
Messrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piscataway.
Mr. Wm. Thompson, 2 letters.
Mr. Wm. Webster, sen. Prince George's county.
ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water Streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAR, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret; a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles town, Charles county, commonly called Port Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the courthouse stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or northeast. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimneys at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places; the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the northeast corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimneys, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decrees, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up by the Office of October next.

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primrose-hill; John Ashburn, Anne-Arundel county; Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brogden (3); James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes, Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, John Callahan (2); Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Cornwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowson, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duval (5); John Davidson (2); Dawson and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorley, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis; Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Milo P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4); John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilmur, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderson (5); at Mrs. Hefelius'; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhart, Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Thomas Libbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowson's, James Mac-kubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Mrs. Motcrop, near Annapolis.

Bathur Nahn, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryfe, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryfe, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Reigal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas, in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money.
July 1, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th June, 1796.

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Burd Ashton, jun. John Barnes, 2, Ann Brown. Benjamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Contee, Thomas C. Clements, Francis B. Franklin, Mrs. Eleanor Ann Hamilton, John Haw. Basil Jones, 2, John Knox, Miss Ann Lee, Thomas Leftwich, Mary Morton, Ignatius Matthews, Mary Morris, Joseph Pye, John Smith, Michael J. Stone, 3, Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alexander Scott, 2, Joseph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart, John Tayloe, William Wilkinton, 2.

MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named **GEORGE**, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a remarkable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling countenance when spoken to; had on and took with him two olabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say he belongs to the estate of **JAMES MAXO**, of said county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

RICHARD BATTIE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 23, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having moved into the country, wishes to dispose of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling house in School-street, near the flat-house, now in possession of Mr. **JOBATHAN PINKNEY**, and three tenements in Church-street, near the church; likewise a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the jurisdiction of the said city, on which stands a wind-mill, stable, carriage house, and a small dwelling house, likewise a large garden pulled in, the whole enclosed with a post and rail fence; this lot will be divided into small lots if more suitable to the purchasers, or sold altogether, as may best suit. Any person inclined to purchase may see the property by applying to Mr. **RICHARD MAXWELL**, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has still on hand sundry articles of Household Furniture, which he will sell low, apply to Mr. **Richard Macdonald**.

Stable River, June 27, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potomack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 left drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			262,500
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro **DANIEL**, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton-jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro-shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out once, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him; so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or **FIVE POUNDS**, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the **MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.** are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes, early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late **THOMAS KING**, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. **CRAGGS's**, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of
THOMAS KING.

May 24, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 20th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the State are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

W A N T E D.

A FEW thousand **CHESNUT RAILS**, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, or Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANISA**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good clothing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purges in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter **B**. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man: **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the **PRINTERS**.

March 30, 1796.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, or At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD**.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called **CLOWLICK CARROLL'S ISLAND**.

N. CARROLL.

June 22, 1796.

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of **GREENBURY'S POINT**, at present in the tenure of Mr. **JOHN MITCHELL**, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this State, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of **BEAMAN'S FORT**, now in the tenure of Mr. **JOHN WELSH**, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain **MARSHALL**, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Balton, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **GEORGE LEVELLY**, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELLY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front **SHOPS**, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be sold at public sale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**